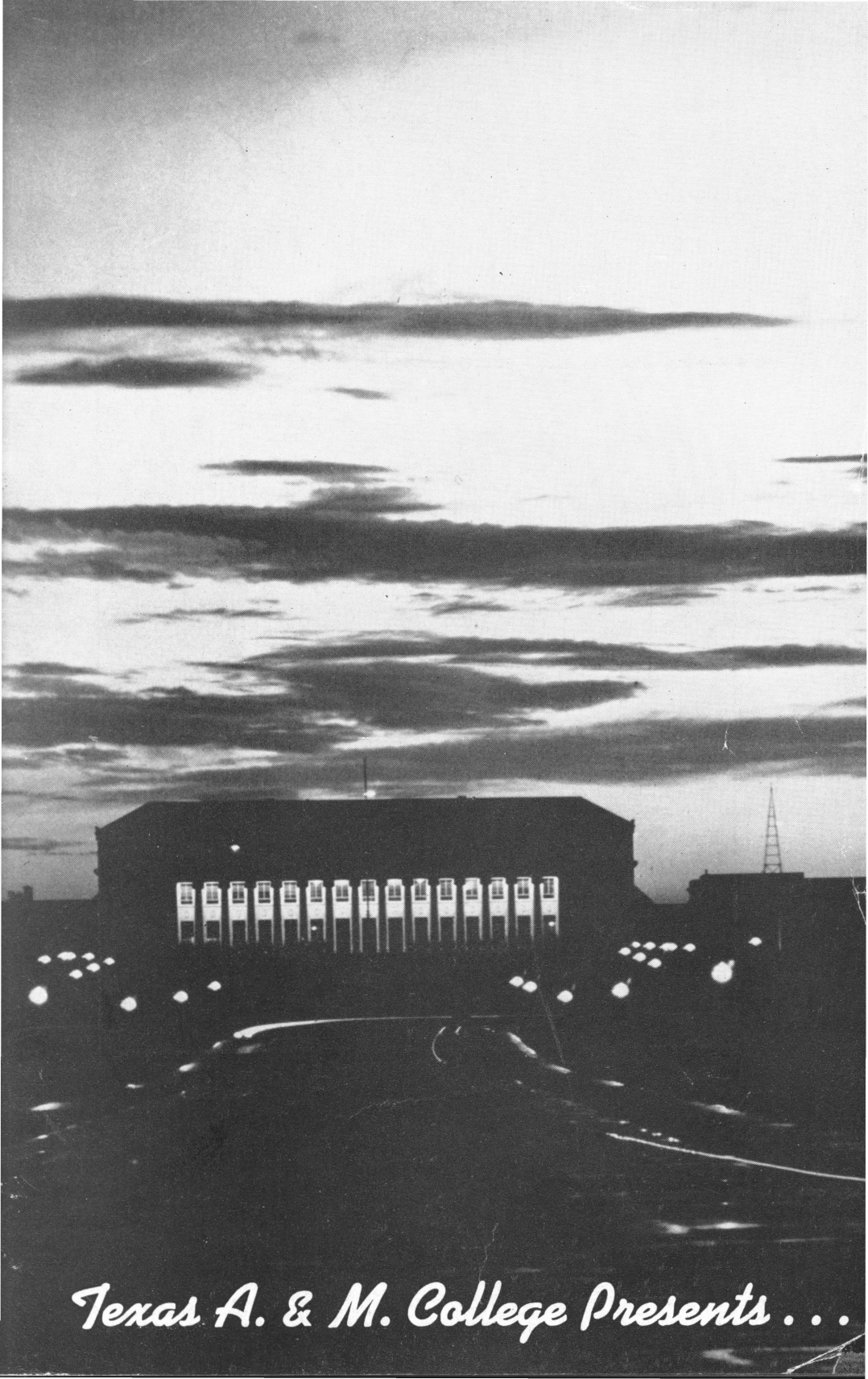

Texas A. & M. College Presents . . .

TEXAS A. & M. COLLEGE PRESENTS . . . .

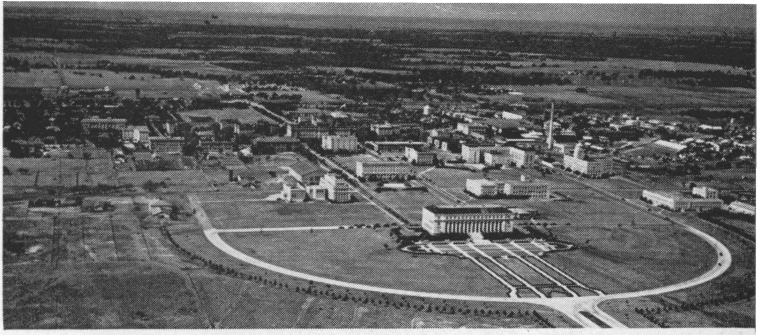
In this pamphlet, the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas presents a pictorial review of the activities of the institution, with especial emphasis on the work of its Extension Service in cooperation with the United States Department of Agriculture.

With the 1938-39 school year, Texas A. & M. enters into its sixty-third year of service as a state-owned institution. With the years, its educational functions have broadened to include the arts and sciences and all phases of agriculture and mechanics, not only in the classroom but over the entire state.

Classroom work at the College is supplemented by the research activities of the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station, established in 1888, and its 16 substations; by the Texas Forest Service, set up in 1915; by John Tarleton and North Texas Agricultural Colleges, designated as branch institutions in 1917; by Prairie View State Normal and Industrial College for Negroes, and by other cooperating agencies.

Since 1914, when the Extension Service was established under the joint cooperation of Texas A. & M. College and the U. S. Department of Agriculture, this division has brought the findings of research in agriculture and home economics to the farms and ranches and homes of the state.

It is the aim of this series of pictures to show the nature of the demonstration work conducted by the Extension Service and to depict the influence of the Service on the lives of the half million Texas farm families.



Airplane view of Texas A. & M. College from east entrance. The institution, established in 1876, now has a plant of 53 major buildings and 13,326 acres of land.

(Howard Berry)

(1)

TEXAS A. & M. COLLEGE PRESENTS . . . .

(1-2) Since Texas A. & M. College opened its doors as a state-owned educational institution in 1876, 8,266 young men have been graduated in the various fields of the arts and sciences, agriculture and engineering. The fact that more than 75 percent of this number have been graduated in the period since 1922 indicates the rapid growth of the school in recent years.

The enrollment for the first semester of the 1938-39 school year is 5,548, and it is estimated that the total enrollment for the current session will reach 5,900.

For the past three years the School of Agriculture has been the largest in the nation. The current enrollment, in excess of two thousand, will enable the department to hold this position.

The School of Veterinary Medicine, with 353 students, has been the largest in the United States for the past two years, and is expected to hold this place during the 1938-39 session.

The School of Engineering is second only to Purdue in enrollment.

(2)

Entrance to Texas A. & M. College from Highway 6. Most of the shrubs and trees used in the institution's landscaping plan were grown in the college nursery by students working their way through school.

(Joe Sosolik)

The Agricultural Building at Texas A. & M. College. Many of Texas' agricultural leaders are numbered among the School of Agriculture's 3,002 graduates.
(Howard Berry)

(3)

(3-4) The Texas A. & M. School of Agriculture is the training ground for agricultural leaders. Many outstanding farmers and ranchmen of Texas received their education here and a high percentage of Texas county agricultural agents, vocational teachers and research workers are graduates of the institution.

The Agricultural Experiment Station has served Texas since 1888 and in that time has made countless contributions to the agriculture of the state.

Of especial value to Texas was the development of the grain sorghums. Varieties suitable to special conditions gave a grain crop to the areas of limited rainfall, and today perhaps 95 percent of the grain sorghum crop in the state is composed of varieties developed by the Station.

The introduction of sudan grass, the solving of the problem of loin disease of cattle, preventative measures against soremouth of sheep, soil erosion work, fertilizer and feed control, root-rot investigations—these are only a small part of the work of the research division.

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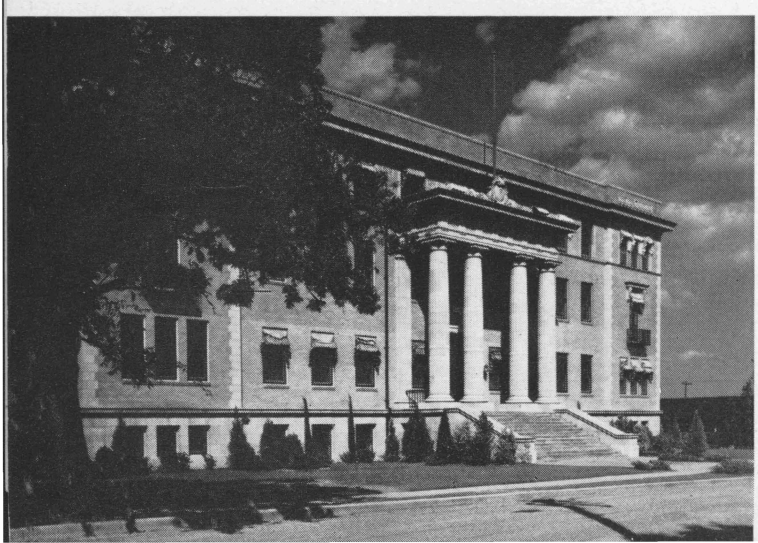
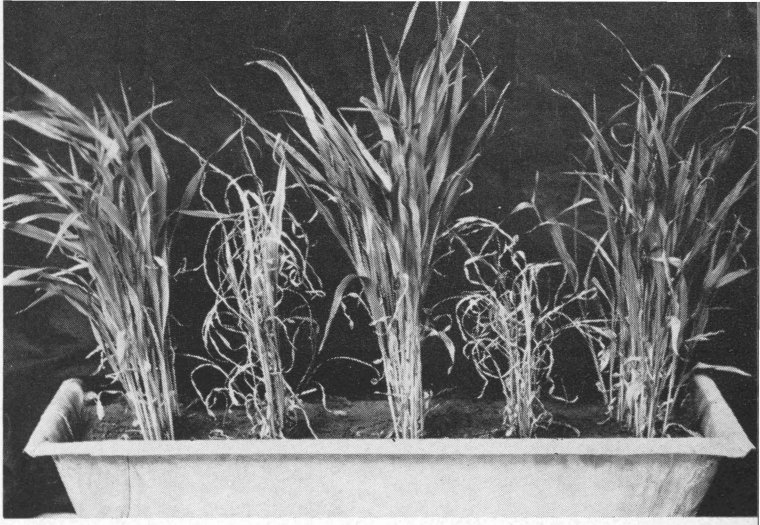


The Administration Building of the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station. The agricultural research activities of Texas A. & M. College are directed from this building.
(Howard Berry)



One phase in the selection process that enabled agricultural research workers to give Texas a blight resistant milo maize and to protect a crop that yields 50 million bushels of grain annually.

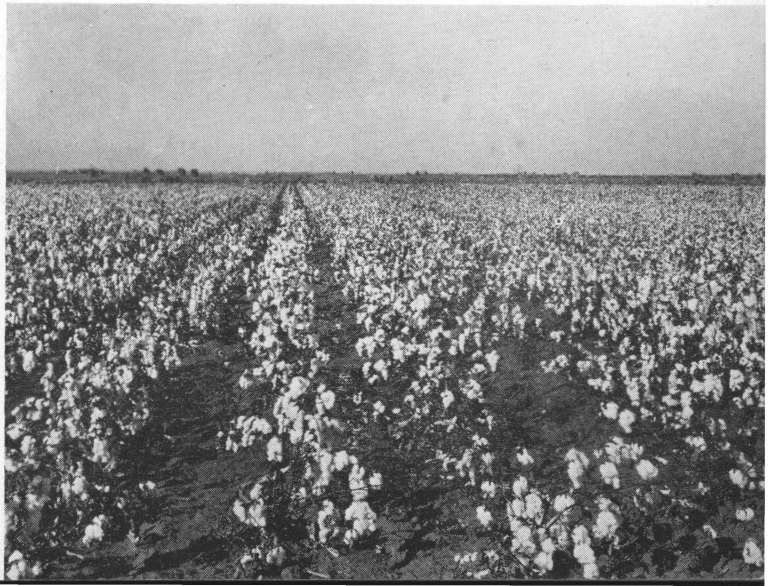
(Howard Berry)

(5)

(5-6) To the development of a dwarf milo, Agricultural Experiment Station workers recently added another chapter when blight infested lands threatened to cut in half the 50 million bushel yield of this crop. Within three years after the disease was reported, a blight resistant milo had been selected and distributed to plant breeders and farmers for increase.

In addition to the headquarters at Texas A. & M. College, the division maintains 16 substations in key positions over the state. Research workers at these branches conduct investigations of particular interest to different types of farming areas. Of especial value have been the cotton variety tests conducted by these substations.

(6)



Cotton variety tests at the Chillicothe substation. Texas farmers select their varieties on the basis of the Agricultural Experiment Station's long time findings.

(J. R. Quinby)

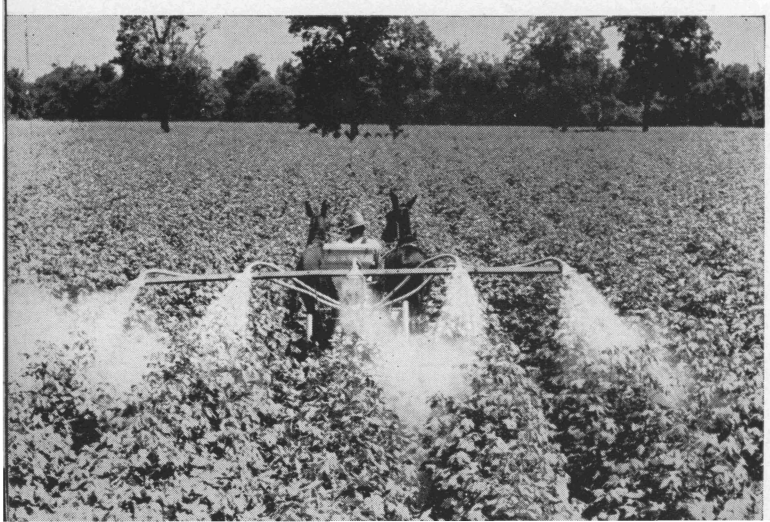
Paul Wallace, 4-H club boy of Ponta, Cherokee county, and his three acre cotton demonstration. His was one of the 36 cotton improvement demonstrations carried by 4-H club boys in the county.
(Howard Berry)

(7)

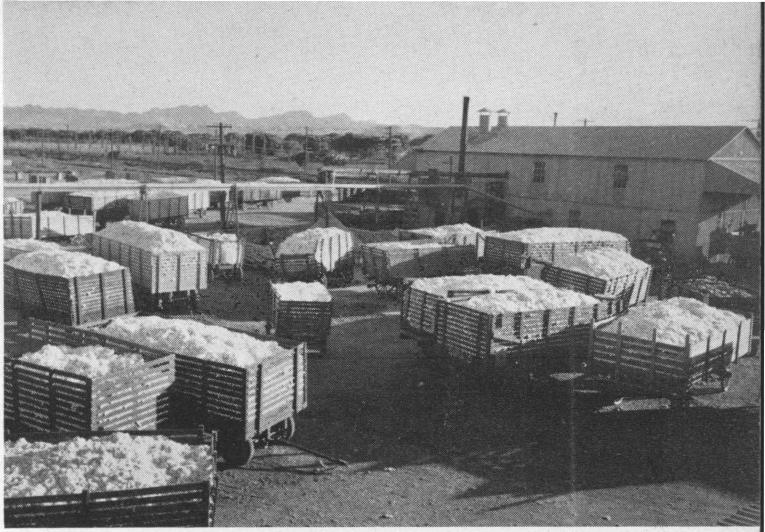
(7-8) County agricultural and home demonstration workers and vocational teachers make recommendations on the basis of research findings. Cotton variety tests, for instance, are used by one-variety cotton associations in selecting the variety best suited for their needs.

In addition to the 213 one-variety cotton associations operating in Texas in 1938, more than two thousand 4-H club boys carry cotton improvement demonstrations. Insect control along lines developed by the Agricultural Experiment Station has been an important factor in increasing yields and profits of cotton and other crops.

(8)



Dusting for boll weevil on the E. O. Routt farm near Chapel Hill, Washington county. Insect control pays dividends, as Routt's three year average of 322 pounds of lint per acre testified.
(Howard Berry)



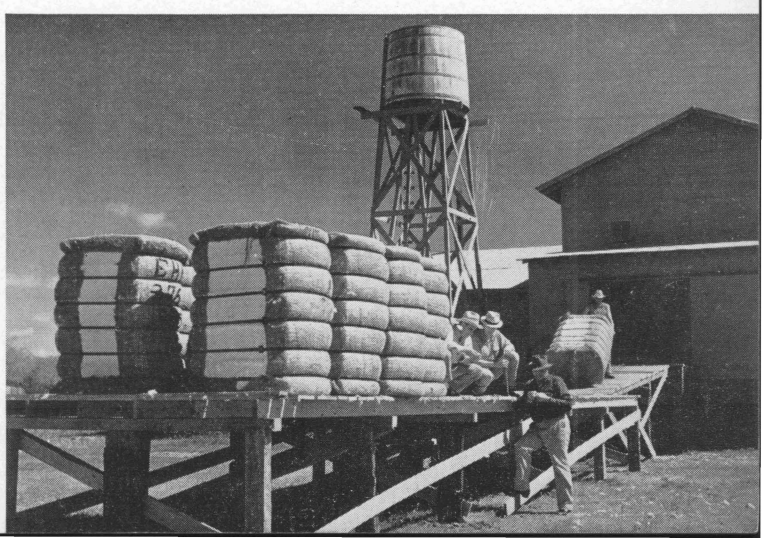
Ginning time at the White Gin Association, a farmer-owned cooperative in El Paso county. The entire county has entered the cotton standardization plan, and 1,550 farmers there plant Acala cotton.
(Frank S. Knoblock)

(9)

(9-10) There are 340 cotton gins owned by farmer-cooperatives in Texas, many of them serving one-variety blocks. One result of such cooperatives, aside from direct monetary advantage to farmers, is an increased interest in quality ginning.

Many county agricultural agents are reporting splendid cooperation between ginners and farmers in the one-variety cotton communities. Texas cotton is on "the way back" as farmers learn the value of carefully picked and properly ginned, packaged, and handled cotton of uniform staple and grade.

(10)



Cotton bales never touch the ground at the Michna gin, where only Acala cotton grown on 2,600 acres by the 58 members of the Bonnie View one-variety cotton association, Refugio county, is handled.
(Howard Berry)

Dinner-time at the Mooring plantation, Burleson county. These sleek mules do the work of the plantation and in addition raise their own grain, alfalfa and protein supplement in the form of cottonseed meal.

(Howard Berry)

(11)

(11-12) Within the past 8 years the number of horses and mules on Texas farms have decreased by 379,000 while the decrease in the United States as a whole for the past 10 years is in excess of 10 millions.

The efficiency of power machinery in many operations is not questioned, but it has been pointed out that Texas alone has lost a market for the grain from two million acres through the loss of horses and mules.

The Extension Service has noted the strengthened demand for horses and mules, and has helped many farmers find an additional and profitable source of income through the production of colts.

(12)

V. H. Weekley, Lockett, Wilbarger county, uses mares for work stock and also raises good colts from them. The demand for horse and mule colts in Texas exceeds the supply.

(George Ackerman)

Carter, Negro farmer of Madison county, shows his prize winning home made harness made from home-tanned leather to C. H. Waller, state leader of Negro extension work. His harness was one of 160 sets exhibited at Prairie View. (Howard Berry)

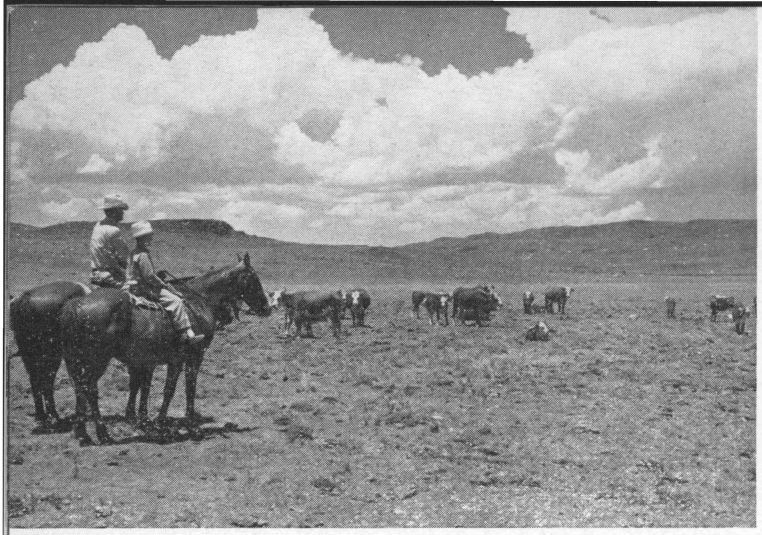
(13)

(13-14) Texas farmers and ranchmen are utilizing hides, formerly thrown away or sold for a very low price, as a source of much needed leather. Schools in home tanning of leather have been held in every section of the state.

A Texas 4-H club boy, with the extension specialist in leather tanning, were invited to Washington, D. C. this summer for the annual encampment of 4-H club members. Daily demonstrations in tanning and leather work attracted much attention there.

(14)

Draft horses on the Jeff Schertz ranch in Tom Green county. Raising horses is a "cash crop" for Schertz and for many other Texas farmers and ranchmen. (Frank S. Knoblock)



Otis Kimball, a graduate of Texas A. & M. College, and his son, Keecie, a 4-H club member, inspect their range. The 32 section Brewster county ranch has has been in the Kimball family for many years and is in excellent condition.
(Howard Berry)

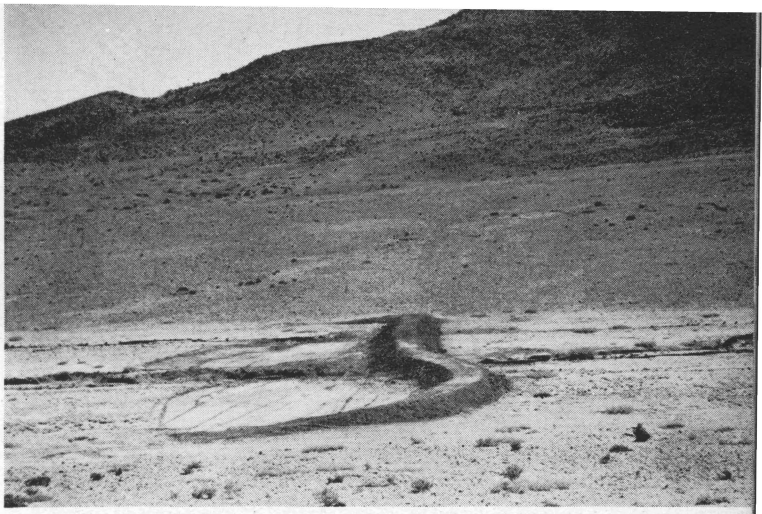
(15)

(15-16-17-18) The AAA's range conservation program has centered attention on the improvement of ranges through practices designed to hold rainfall, stop erosion and increase the density of turf. The Extension Service has taken the lead in encouraging improved range management. 4-H club boys of ranch families, for instance, have been offered a "junior ranchman" demonstration dealing with a small number of animals and a portion of the range.

About fifteen thousand ranchmen with 60 million acres of range land took part in the 1937 AAA program, with a slightly larger number participating in 1938.

(16)

Tank on the D. S. Pumphrey ranch near Mercury, McCulloch county. The dam is made of 6,490 cubic yards of dirt and the tank will hold 36 feet of water, enough to serve cattle through a series of dry years.
(George Ackerman)



Spreader dam on the Otis Kimball ranch, Brewster county. The structure catches run-off water in the creek and throws it out on the grass flats on either side and below the dam.

(Howard Berry)

(17)

Flood control by upstream engineering is a popular practice as ranchmen build dams for water reservoirs. In addition to their other advantages, the 7,500 "tanks" dug in 1937 will reduce trampling of grass by cattle in search of water.

Spreader dams and terraces take run-off water out of small channels and push it over adjacent grass flats to soak into the ground. About three-quarters of a million acres of range land were contour-ridged or furrowed to catch and hold rainfall. Construction of fire guards and eradication of mesquite, cedar, lechuguilla and cactus that shade out grass were other widely used practices. Deferred grazing, or letting a portion of the range remain ungrazed during part of the year, is resulting in natural reseeding and gives the grass a chance to accumulate root reserves.

(18)

Contour ridges totaling 1,700 miles have been built on the McElroy ranch in Crane and Upton counties. The ridges are designed to hold the rain where it falls and to prevent rapid run-off of water.

(Howard Berry)

(19)

The fifth of six rounds in terrace construction on the C. A. Waller farm near Henrietta, Clay county, with county owned equipment. In 1937, county road machinery furnished by commissioners' courts were used in 189 counties to construct terraces on 373,009 acres of farm land. Equipment is made available to farmers and ranchmen at cost of operation.

(Howard Berry)

(20)

This terraced field, seeded on the contour, produced 22 bushels of wheat on the farm of Mrs. B. I. Gifford, Cleburne, Johnson county. In 1937, 890,781 acres of Texas crop land were terraced while 2,166,898 acres were contoured but not terraced.

(George Ackerman)

(21)

Snow scene between Memphis and Clarendon in Donley county. The contour rows hold snow and rainfall, prevent erosion and result in deep moisture penetration. In the Texas Panhandle, 1,738,762 acres were contour-listed in one year, 1936, to control wind erosion.

There are now 9,261 men and 6,266 boys who have been taught to survey terrace and contour lines.

(Parker Hanna)

(22)

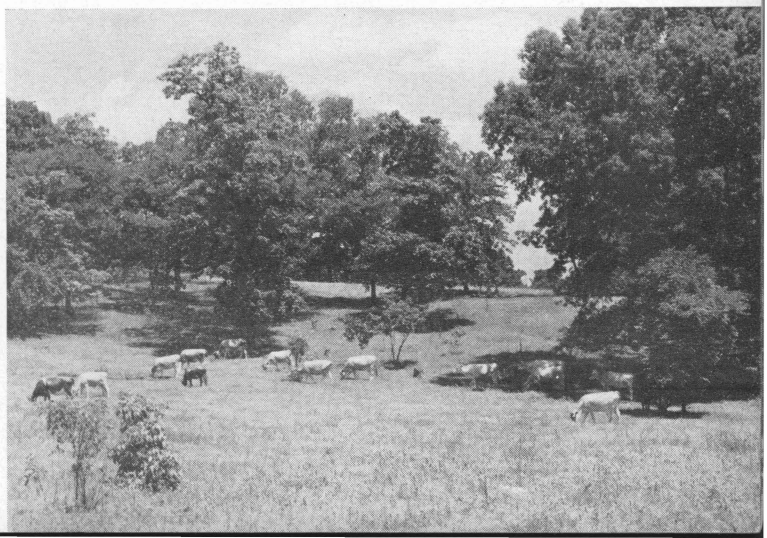
Pasture on the C. K. Wheatey farm near Waxahachie, Ellis county. Ten years ago this pasture was a worn-out, eroded field with a wide gully running through it. In 1928, the land was withdrawn from cultivation, the gully was leveled, and the field was sodded with bermuda rass. Today the 10 acre pasture furnishes grazing for 20 sheep, 4 milk cows with calves and 4 mules.
(George Ackerman)

(23)

Baling oat hay on the G. H. Johnson farm near Weatherford, Parker county. The 30 acre field yielded 43 tons of hay. Farmers are becoming increasingly aware of the value of reserves of hay and silage to protect their pastures from overgrazing.
(George Ackerman)

(24)

Pasture on the farm of F. R. Johnson, Laneville, Rusk county. The improved pasture assures low production costs from his herd of 19 Jerseys. Records kept on this herd show an average feed bill per cow of $3.71 a month with an average net return of $5.25 above feed costs.
(Howard Berry)



August Hegar, 4-H club boy of Hockley, Harris county, dug a 140 ton trench silo and filled it with grain sorghum. He bought steers and fattened them for the market with the silage as roughage.
(Howard Berry)

(25)

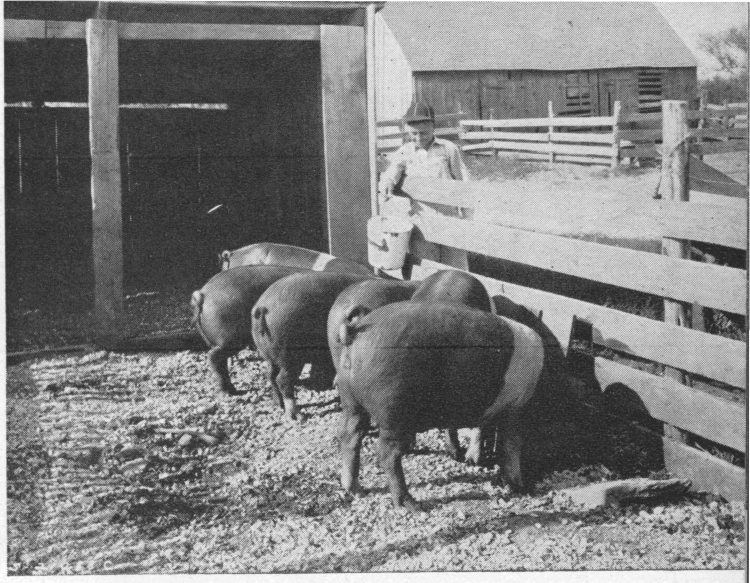
(25-26) The storage of Texas' huge feed crops has always been a problem that is now being solved by the use of the trench silo. This inexpensive method is being adopted by farmers and ranchmen because it is cheap and because it affords protection against floods, fire, rats, weevils, wind, rain, dust and time itself.

In the past eight years, the number of trench silos in Texas has doubled from year to year, until at the end of 1937 there were over ten thousand in use. The estimate for 1938 runs between fifteen and twenty thousand.

A development of the past few years has been the successful storage of whole grain in trench silos.

(26)

E. W. Archer of Lyford, Willacy county, and his 65 ton trench silo filled with bundle grain sorghum. This was one of the 78 trench silos filled in Willacy county, in 1937.
(Howard Berry)



Olaf Kunkel, 4-H club boy of Olney, Young county, and the six pigs he fed out. Almost 300,000 Texas farm families keep hogs to supplement the family meat supply.
(George Ackerman)

(27)

(27-28) This method of storing grain without loss from rats and weevils is expected to give further emphasis to the Texas livestock feeding program.

The importance of grain to the farm family is illustrated by the fact that there are some 1,700,000 hogs produced in Texas in a normal year, and that ownership of these hogs is scattered among almost three hundred thousand families. Less than half of these swine reach the market but are kept to supply meat for the family.

(28)

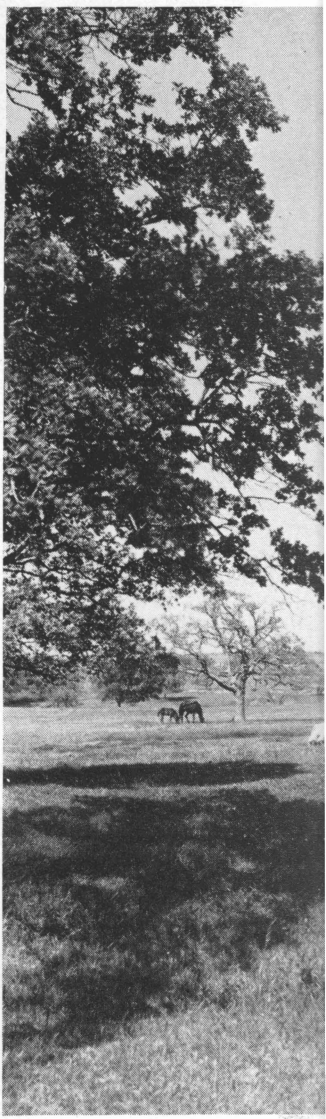
This registered Duroc-Jersey sow with her litter is part of the demonstration of Jimmie Lowe of the Raymondville 4-H club, Willacy county. More than 2,000 Texas boys have swine as their demonstration.
(Howard Berry)

Billie Shurley, 4-H club boy of Sonora, Sutton county, with his flock of 30 two-year-old ewes. Many club boys carry range demonstrations aimed at improvement of breeding flocks and management of the range.
(H. C. Atchison, Jr.)

(29-30-31) Selection of breeding flocks, drenching and general management of sheep are part of the everyday job of county agricultural agents over a large part of the state.

Texas produces 85 percent of the nation's mohair and the industry is of prime importance in a considerable section of the state. The recent development of a wettable sulphur dip for goat lice eradication, worked out cooperatively by the U. S. Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine and the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station, promises to be of great value to ranchmen.

The new dip and the new type round vat have been carried to ranchmen by county agricultural agents in demonstrations, and dipping is already a routine



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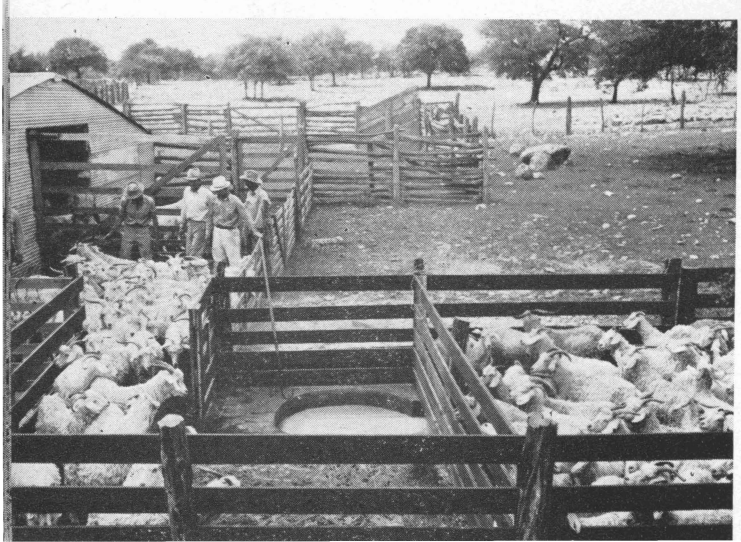
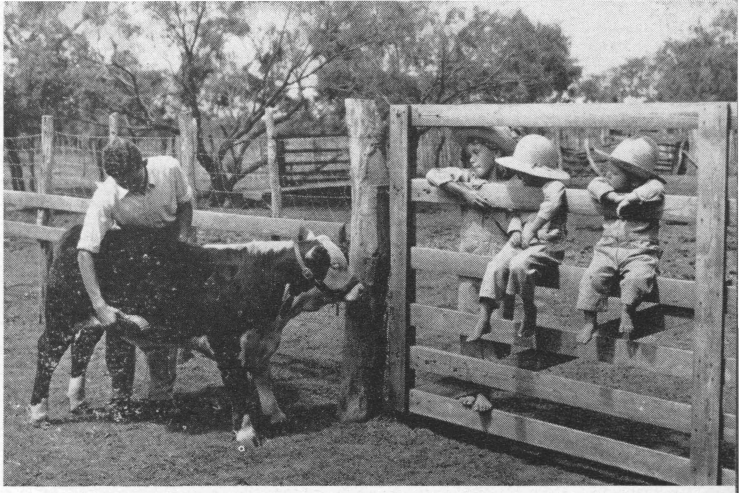


Dipping time at the Adams Wilson, Jr., ranch near Hunt, Kerr county. The thousand goats on the ranch are dipped periodically in the wettable sulphur for eradication of goat lice.
(Howard Berry)

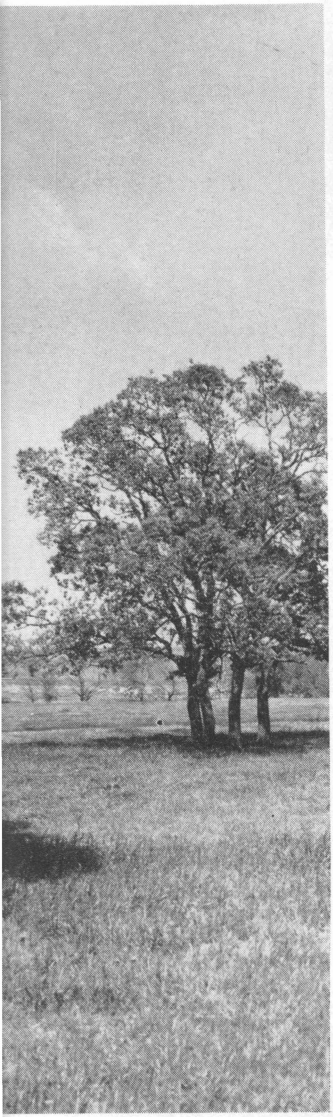


Frank Jordan, 4-H club boy of Art, Mason county, grooms a beef calf destined for the show ring while Willard, Lois, and Ethel watch "big brother".
(George Ackerman)

practice with many mohair producers. A heavier clip and increased quality of mohair is the result.

(32-33) More than 98 million acres of Texas land is in pasture or range land. In this figure, of course, is included plowable and woodland pasture. The improvement and management of this huge area is one of the primary concerns of Texas agriculture.

A large increase in the area of pasture and range land that was reached by conservation measures was a feature of 1937 work. Terraces, ridges, contour listing and similar measures were carried out on 232,632 acres of such land in 1937 as compared with some one hundred thousand acres in 1936.



& M. College Animal Hused to a mixture of clovers or the college livestock.
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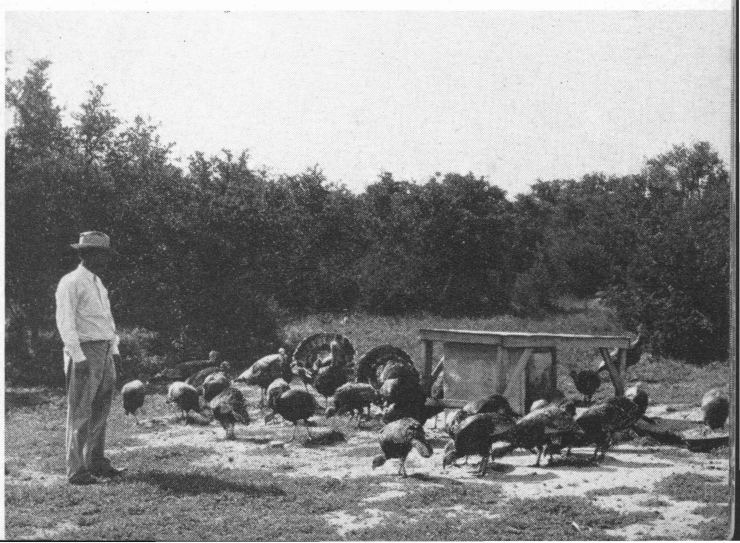

The Texas Turkey Improvement plan and the recommendations of the National Certified Turkey Growers' Association govern the procedure of Frank Hurd, Brady, McCulloch county, with his turkey breeding flock.
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Billie Shurley, 4-H club boy of Sonora, Sutton county, with his flock of 30 two-year-old ewes. Many club boys carry range demonstrations aimed at improvement of breeding flocks and management of the range.
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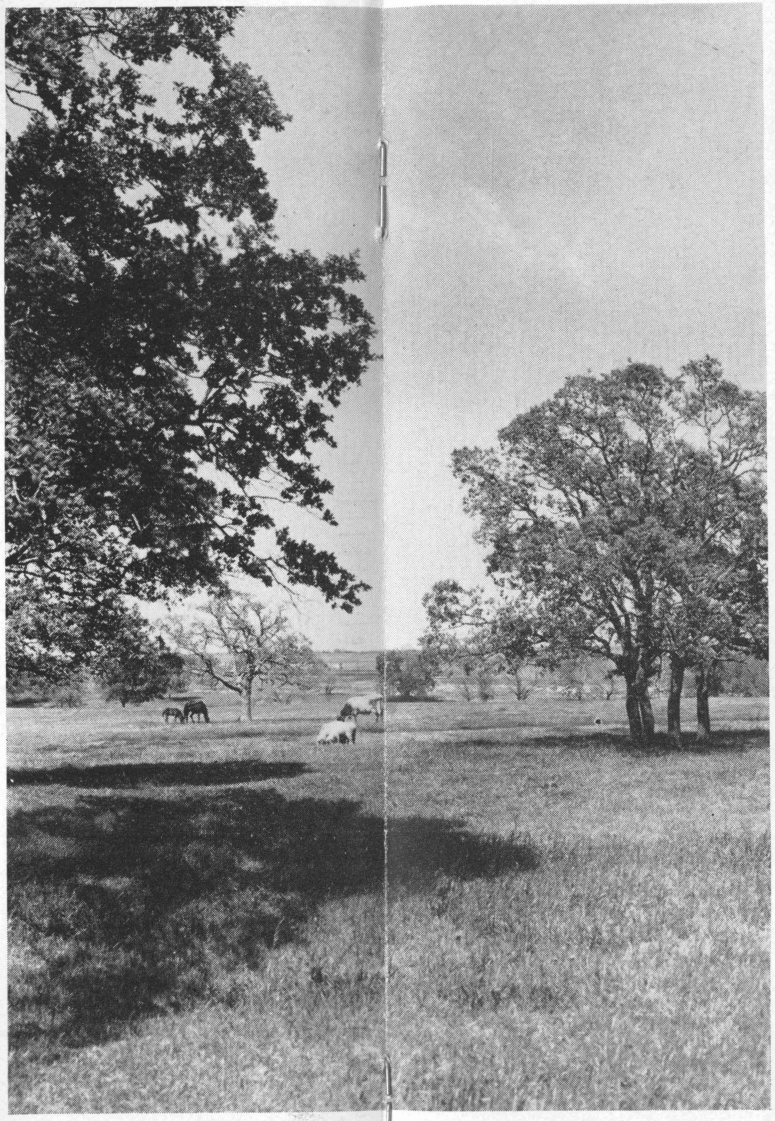

Scene on the pastures of the Texas A. & M. College Animal Husbandry Department. These pastures, planted to a mixture of clovers and grasses, provide year-round grazing for the college livestock.
(Howard Berry)

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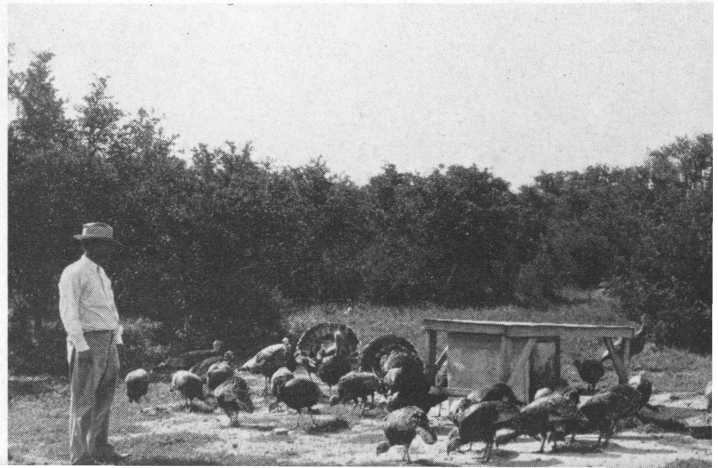


The farm poultry flock of Mrs. W. C. Koenig, Cuero, DeWitt county. More than 425,000 Texas farm families have poultry flocks.

(George Ackerman)

(34)

(34-35-36-37) More than four hundred and twenty-five thousand Texas farm families have poultry flocks. The average production per Texas hen is 63 eggs a year, while poultry demonstrators, working with county agricultural and home demonstration agents, have been able to reach an average production of 170.8 eggs per hen.

The production of food and feed for home use is the first goal of the Extension Service in behalf of farm families. Records of 6,202 women and girl poultry demonstrators show that during the past year they produced 114,885 fowls for home use and 79,302 for market; 826,789 dozen eggs for home use and 596,669 dozen for sale.

(35)

The six acre vineyard of J. Niederauer, Brenham, Washington county, was set out in 1896, and is still in good condition. The vineyard has yielded as high as two tons of grapes an acre.

(Howard Berry)

Scene at the Engleman Gardens in Hidalgo county that shows the magnitude of the citrus industry in the Lower Rio Grande Valley. Some of the state's largest farmer-owned cooperatives handle the crop. (Howard Berry)

(36)

Home demonstration club women carrying on orchard demonstrations added 30,141 fruit trees and 111,096 vines to their fruit plots in 1937.

Not food alone, but quality foods of a variety sufficient to fulfill the balanced diet requirements humans need is an aim of extension food specialists. To that end farm families have been encouraged and helped to produce fruit if possible, and if not, to buy it or to find substitutes.

(37)

Plum trees in bloom near Vernon, Wilbarger county. The establishment of farm fruit plots is one of the major activities of home demonstration club members and 4-H club boys and girls. (Howard Berry)

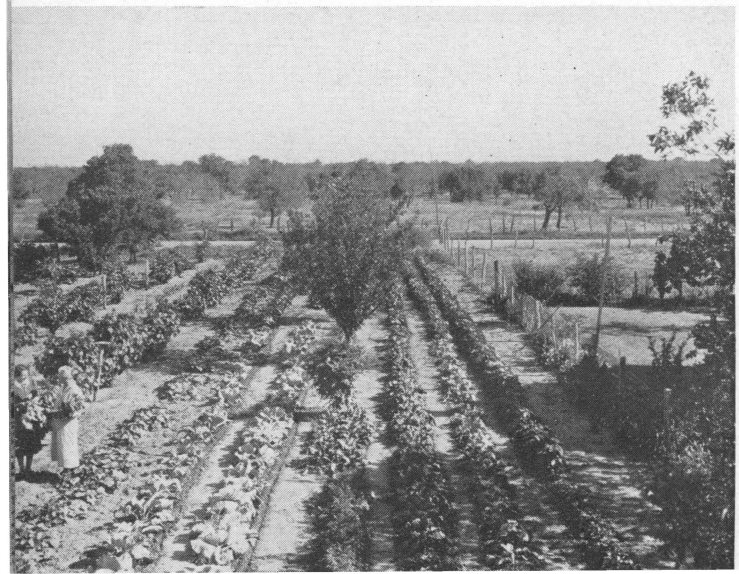
The garden of Mrs. H. L. Overton of Burleson, Johnson county, with the harvest of the Overton small grain crop underway in the background. Home production of food is one of the main concerns of extension workers.
(George Ackerman)

(38)

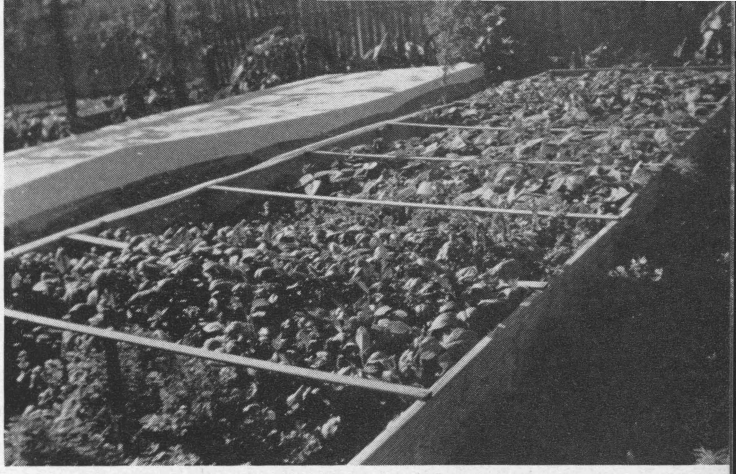
(38-39) Toward plenty of food for their families, 20,043 home demonstration club women and girls carried on home gardening demonstrations in 1937 under the supervision of extension agents. These women and girls made 13,704 garden plans; they built 9,400 hot beds. From these gardens they gathered 249,903,213—almost a quarter of a billion—pounds of vegetables which were valued at $12,495,160.

The influence of these demonstrations is apparent in the increased number of gardens over the state as well as in the increased variety of vegetables growing in them.

(39)



Fruits and vegetables from this plot furnish much of the food for Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Hahn of Streeter, Mason county. Mrs. Hahn cans around 400 pints of vegetables each year.
(George Ackerman)



The frame gardens of Mrs. Boyd Rea and Mrs. Edgar Roach, Anton, Hockley county, are located on a vacant lot between the two houses. Frame gardens protect vegetables against wind, dust and frost.
(Hazel Phipps)

(40)

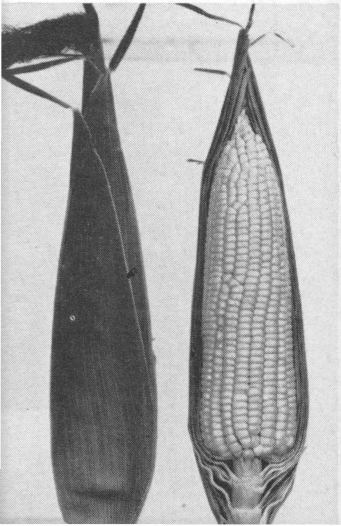
(40-41-42-43) In the past few years, frame gardens, an adaptation of the cold frame, made their appearance in the Panhandle and in other parts of the northwest Texas. These frame gardens furnish vegetables early in the spring and late in the summer; they protect the plant against inclement weather, and they produce vegetables of unusual quality. County home demonstration agents are spreading the idea over the entire state, and the number of frame gardens in use in 1938 shows a startling increase over 1937 totals.

Lottie Helen Sealy, Williamson county 4-H club girl models her garden costume.
(Howard Berry)

(42)

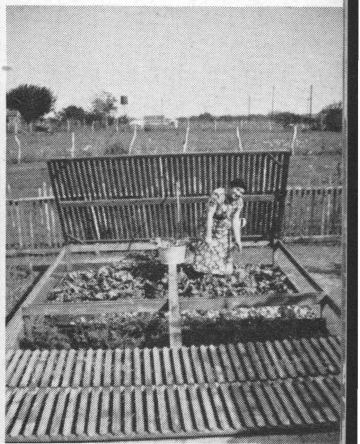
Research workers of the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station crossed field and sweet corn, and gave Texas a large, high quality ear of sweet corn with a tight shuck as protection against worm damage.
(Howard Berry)

(41)



They have frame gardens in south Texas, too, with slats to tone down heat and sunlight in the summer. This one belongs to Mrs. C. A. Richardson, Falls City, Karnes county.
(Dora Raiborn)

(43)



(44)

The well-lighted, efficient kitchen in the home of Mrs. Burton Goodwin, Midlothian, Ellis county, is of the type toward which home demonstration club members, with the help of their county home demonstration agents, are working. In 1937, demonstrators improved 5,915 kitchens, added 1,341 cabinets.
(George Ackerman)

(45)

The well-filled, well arranged pantry of Mrs. D. Saenz of the Woodland-Edison Home Demonstration Club in Bexar county is an outstanding example of the home food supply demonstration work. Mrs. Saenz canned 1,799 containers of food of 45 varieties, almost all grown on her place.

Nearly 70,000 home demonstration and club girls reported work with food during the past year. They canned more than 14 million pints of fruits, vegetables, and meat, stored 3 million pounds of dried fruits and vegetables, and cured over 3½ million pounds of meats.
(H. L. Sommerville)

(46)

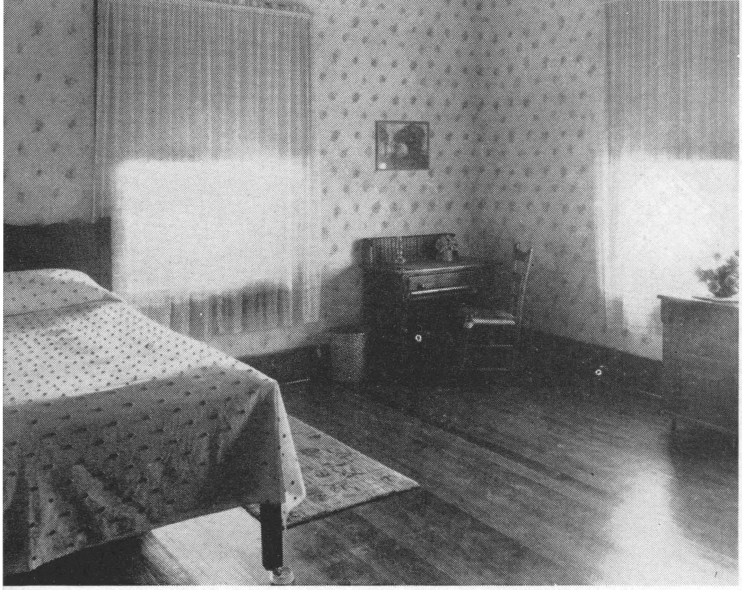
Bexar county home demonstration women organized a 4-H Product Association and sold high quality foods through it. Money made from this and other types of home industries went mostly into home improvement.

(Howard Berry)

(47)

The pantry of Mrs. Wade Williams of Parker county was exhibited in Washington at the 75th anniversary of the United States Department of Agriculture. The request for the exhibit came in recognition of the food preservation program of the Texas county home demonstration agents. Home demonstration club women built or improved 5,459 ventilated pantries, cellars and other types of store houses during the past year.

(George Ackerman)



The bedroom of Mahala Bell Rutherford, 4-H club girl of Graham, Young county. There were 758 4-H club girls in 79 counties who enrolled as bedroom demonstrators in 1937.
(George Ackerman)

(48)

(48-49-50) The improvement of homes is a challenge to Texas farm women and girls and some fifty-thousand followed the recommendations of their home demonstration agents in 1937. They refinished 16,811 walls and 12,336 floors; added 4,804 windows; installed 1,124 water and 1,906 electric systems; screened 9,756 rooms, refinished 17,611 pieces of furniture; improved 19,552 bedrooms.

(49)

Typical of the 31,293 4-H club girls in Texas is Norma Lee McShan of Brady, McCulloch county, a garden demonstrator.
(George Ackerman)

(50)

Rug making is an interesting and profitable hobby with Mrs. John R. Seth of South Bend, Young county.
(George Ackerman)

Trees, shrubs and a wide sweep of lawn make the home of Mr. and Mrs. Tom White, Mason, Mason county, an attractive one. Yard improvement workers in 1937 planted and have living more than a million shrubs and trees.
(George Ackerman)

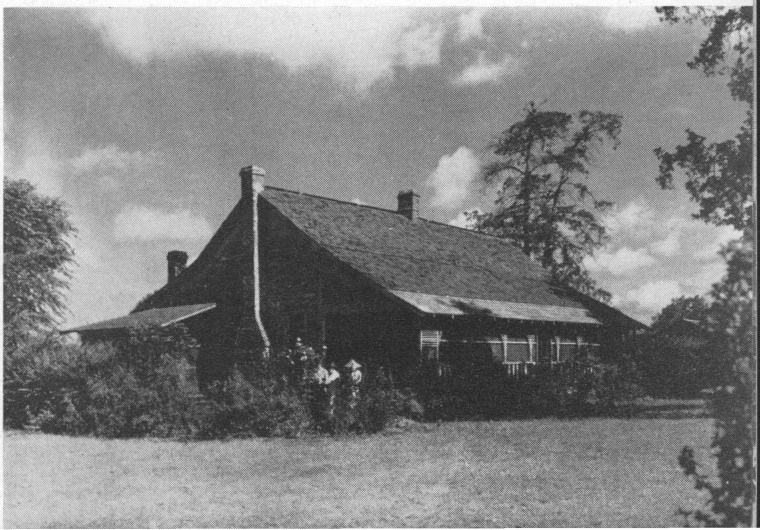
(51)

(52)

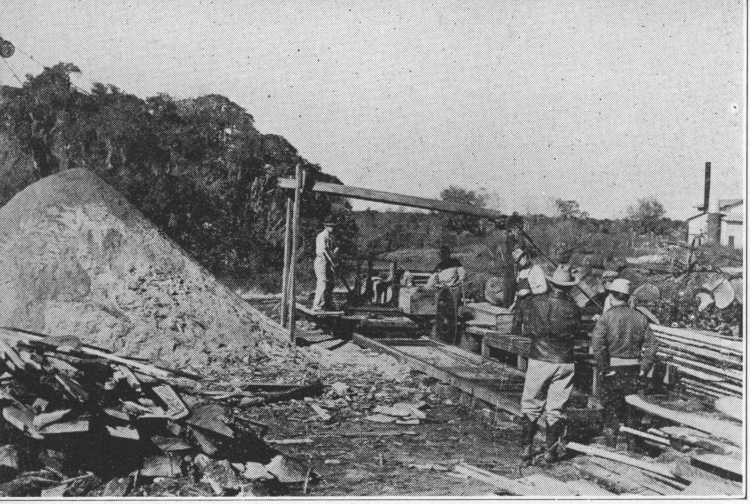
Oaks and shrubs make an inviting entrance to the outdoor living room of Mrs. Ed Dice, Three Forks, Bell county.
(George Ackerman)

(51-52-53) With a cash expenditure of only $10,122, 1,955 farm women and girls improved their home surroundings in 1937. It is difficult to understand how this amount resulted in the sodding of 1,860 lawns and the planting of more than a million shrubs and trees. The help of their men-folk and the rooting of 96,135 cuttings explained the results.

(53)



More than a thousand people have visited the yard improvement demonstration of Mrs. John Rusche, Appleby, Nacogdoches county. Shrubs have been planted from rooted cuttings, 42 loads of dirt have been used to level the yard and fences have been moved.
(Howard Berry)



(54)

Small sawmills, such as this one operating on the Raleigh Sanborn ranch near Bay City in Matagorda county, furnish lumber for farm use. There are several hundred farm sawmills in Texas, many of them cooperatively owned.

(Howard Berry)

(55)

Second growth timber on the Old Augusta Field, one of the first settled places in Polk county. The fire land reduces fire hazard and also serves as a local road.

The protection of 11 million acres in the East Texas timberbelt from forest fires and the maintenance of five State Forests as research and demonstration areas are responsibilities of the Texas Forest Service of A. & M. College.

The information gathered by state foresters is made available to timberland owners as the basis for a long time program with timber as a cash crop.

(Howard Berry)

(56)

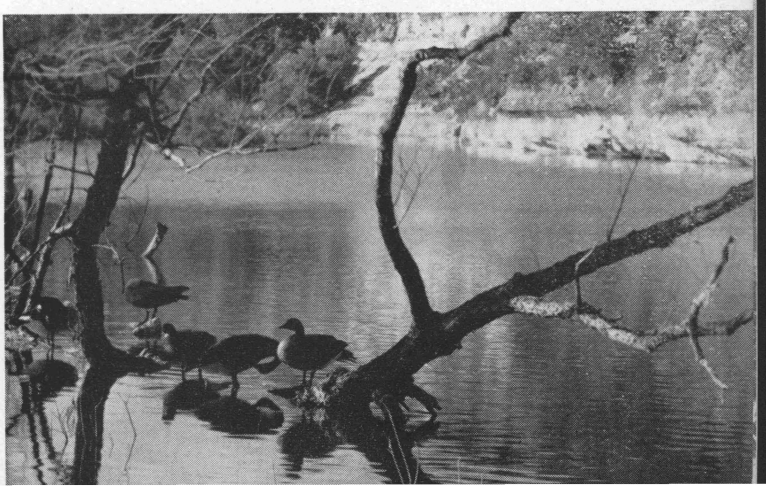
The farm pond on the R. H. Pretty farm near Almeda, Harris county, serves as a water reservoir and supplies fish for the family table. More than a thousand ponds of this type were constructed and stocked with fish in 1937.
(Howard Berry)

(57)

A game management demonstration on the Moss ranch in Llano county. Under the Texas Cooperative Wildlife Service, Texas has a wildlife research agency of great value to landowners and sportsmen.

The Extension Service game management program is now offered in 138 counties and there is in excess of 10 million acres of land pooled in cooperative wildlife preserves.
(Howard Berry)

(58)



A low-water dam across Bear Creek on the R. H. Friedrich ranch in Kerr county creates a refuge for migratory water fowl. More than 25,000 markers bearing the inscription "Game Preserve Demonstration" were erected in 1938.
(Howard Berry)

(59) There are Negro county agricultural agents in 43 Texas counties and Negro county home demonstration agents in 33 counties. The work is under the general supervision of the Extension Service through headquarters at Prairie View.

Negro agricultural agents held 12,693 meetings attended by 166,720 people, while 28,397 persons visited 6,311 adult demonstrations of improved farm practices.

Negro women, with the help of their home demonstration agents, entered the food preservation field and canned 2,245,326 pints of vegetables, meat, pickles, jellies and so on, mostly from home grown products.

Boys and girls have their 4-H clubs, too, with 318 girls' and 389 boys' clubs.

(59)

Negro 4-H club girls display the fruits of their sewing at the Farmers' Short Course at Prairie View, August, 1938.
(Howard Berry)

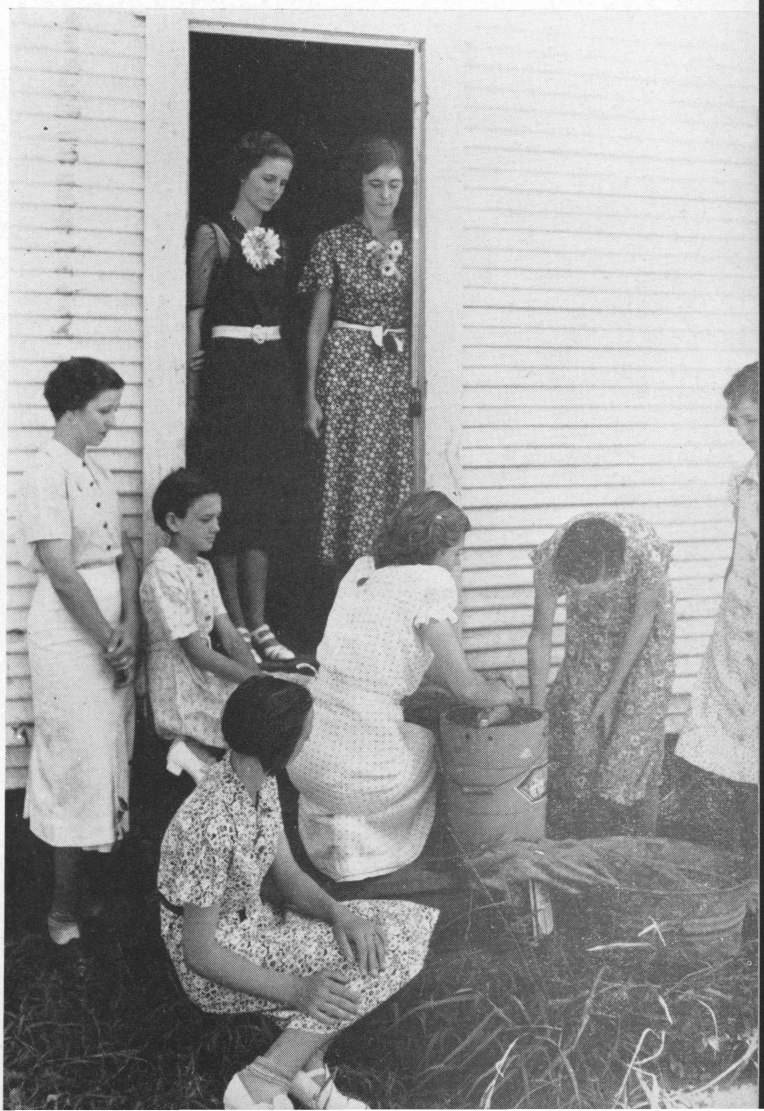
(60) Texas farm people have recreation and find time for community and educational affairs in addition to their work. The more than fifty thousand home demonstration club women and thirty thousand 4-H club girls hold meetings, have rally days, encampments and achievement days, send delegates to the Farmers' Short Course and attend various other affairs.

In 1937, through a "good neighbor" program designed to bring information to their neighbors, Texas home demonstration club members helped the Extension Service reach 276,034 farm families.

(60)

The members of the Shady Grove 4-H girls' club hold a meeting. During the summer, these girls meet at 11:30, have a business meeting, eat lunch and disband by 1:00 P. M. The group has its own club room.

(Howard Berry)



South Texas 4-H club boys held their 1938 summer encampment at Palacios, where they interspersed work with sports. (L. L. Johnson)

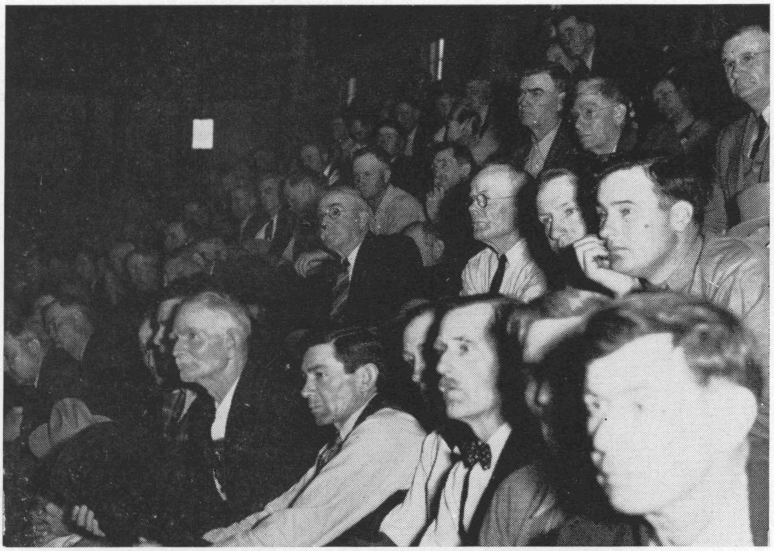
(61)

(61-62) 4-H club boys attend the Junior Short Course, county and district encampments, and similar meetings; hold rally days and have tours to visit other members' demonstrations.

Encampments are not only for work, but for play and for instruction in sports. At the Palacios encampment for south Texas club boys in the summer of 1938, Bill Cline, 12, of Nueces county, learned to swim and was instructed in the rudiments of life-saving. Two weeks later, Bill saved the life of Patricia, his 8 year old sister, who was drawn into a deep current while floating on an inflated rubber tube.

(62)

The Mexican 4-H girls' club of Encino, Brooks county, and Olivia Garcia, the teacher of the Encino school, help the pupils make Easter rabbits from scraps of oil cloth and buttons. (Howard Berry)



Texas farmers seek information. Here 1,200 of them listen intently as I. W. Duggan, director of the Southern Region of the AAA, explains the new farm act at a meeting in Lubbock, March 11, 1938.

(Howard Berry)

Texas A. & M. College at night, the cover of this catalogue, is by Howard Berry.

issued by
The Extension Service
Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas and
The United States Department of Agriculture
H. H. Williamson, Director, College Station, Texas